TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1892.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

I can him to who favor us with manuscripts for publication 1. to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases peril strong for that purpose.

THE FUN can be had of Meners, Smith, Atralie &. Co., 25

### The Pestilence Transportation Company.

How many more pest-laden ships shall the Hamburg-American Packet Company be permitted to thrust into this port and unload upon our overtaxed Quarantine?

This is the main question now. By the vigilance and firmness of the Health Officer, aided by favoring circumstances of weather and luck, New York has thus far escaped the cholera. The barrier is not yet broken. But the disease is banked up high against our gates, and every day or two brings another ship load despatched from the infeeted port by this avaricious, mendacious, and irresponsible corporation of foreign money-getters.

This cannot continue indefinitely. If it continues, as sure as fate the day will come when the latest reënforcement to the deadly Hamburg fleet outside of the Narrows will prove too much for the already overstrained safeguards, and just enough to break them down and to send the cholera into this city.

The problem, the difficulty, and the danger are all due to this one transportation line. Our Quarantine would have no trouble in dealing with the ships that are coming from every other port in the world. Has the course of the Hamburg-American Packet Commune since the outbreak in such as to entitle the pockets of its stockholders to the slightest consideration as mrainst the lives of our own people?

We believe that public opinion is already prepared to answer that question.

How many more ships of the Pestilence Transportation Company shall be allowed to enter before the first ship of that company is turned on her course before she reaches Sandy Hook, and with a fresh supply of food and water, furnished at the company's cost, sent back to the infected port from which she sailed?

Public opinion is getting ready to answer this question also, and to answer it with no lack of emphasis.

## An Astonishing Theory of Quarantine.

Ever since Mr. E. L. Goden was detained in the lower bay aboard a ship belonging to a company with which the relations of the Erming Post are peculiar, that newspaper has been advancing certain theories respecting quarantine and the duties of the Government with respect to its citizens returning from abroad.

The earliest and favorite theory of the Exming Post is that all restrictions upon the entrance of returning citizens, when they are not actually in the agonies of disease, are mediaval, useless, and ridicalous. That is to say, Mr. Godkin and his fellow passengers, who are presumably in health, should have been permitted to land at once and to go to their homes.

But in the face of the present situation, theory of quarantine was not likely to meet with general acceptance, and so it advanced a second or supplementary theory.

Its substitute theory of quarantine is that if the Government finds it advisable to detain Mr. Godkin and his fellow passengers for the general good, the Government is in duty bound to provide for Mr. GODKIN and his fellow passengers hotel accommodations and entertainment suited to their station in life and accustomed manner of living. The Evening Post regards the treatment of the Normannia's cabin passengers as unspeakably brutal, criminally negligent, and a blot upon American civilization. It denounces the Health Officer, Dr. JENKINS, for not having foreseen, three weeks before the Normannia's arrival, the plight in which her unfortunate passengers would find themselves, and for not having provided in advance hotel accommodations and entertainment such as would be suitable and satisfactory to Mr. GODKIN and his fellow citizens in the first cabin of the ship.

Since the Evening Post is urging this view of the case with a persistency which aims to divert public attention from the main object of quarantine to the incidental grievances of Mr. E. L. GODKIN, we desire to ask that newspaper one plain question:

What right or title have Mr. E. L. GODKIN and the other first cabin passengers on the Normannia to any treatment or entertainment at the hands of the Government differing in any respect from that which is open to a citizen of the United States returning, let us say, in the steerage of the Scandia?

We believe that a candid consideration of this question will do much to clarify public sentiment as to the proper functions of quarantine. The unfortunates in Mr. Gon-KIN's party are entitled to the sympathy. commiseration, and help of every humane fellow citizen. Their rights as citizens are another and a different thing. The Evening Post is doing its utmost to confuse the public mind as to the difference between the two things. The purpose of quarantine is to keep the pestilence out.

# Interference.

Our quarantine laws, as enforced at this time, interfere with the execution of Baron HIBSCH's remarkable project for the transfer of the main body of the Jewish popula-

tion of Russia to the United States. About two months ago, according to the news we have printed from St. Petersburg. the Czar authorized the Jewish millionaire to carry out this project, and several ship loads of the people were sent from Hamburg last month under the Baron's responsibility. We have reason to believe that about 10,000 of them were on the way to Hamburg, and that 15,000 more were ready to leave Russia, when the cholera became epidemic both in St. Petersburg and in Hamburg. As many as 3,000 have been shipped this country since the beginning of last month, while all the others are in a bad plight. Some are in various European ports, British as well as

some have been driven back to the Russian pale which they had left; and those who were about to leave the pale, have been compelled to stay there, being forbidden to cross the countries that lie between Russia and the western seaports. About 40,000 of the Jewish people of Russia, 25,000 of them under Baron Hirsch's auspices, would have reached the United States in the last four months of this year, if the new quarantine regulations had not been set up along our whole seaboard from Canada to Mexico. Now that they are barred out of Germany and troubled with the American quarantine. it is unlikely that more than two or three thousand will arrive here between this time and the end of December.

According to our advices from St. Peteraburg, Baron Hirsch made arrangements with the Czar for the exedus of 3,500,000 of the Jewish people of Russia. As this is about the only country in the world which has been freely open to them, and the only country in which they have shown any desire to settle, it does not seem possible that the remarkable Hirsch project can now be carried out.

The Peary Expedition. The entire country will be glad of the safe return of Lieut. PEARY and of his success in the arduous explorations that took him to North Greenland fifteen months ago. Under his leadership, one of the smallest parties that ever entered Arctic waters. with a meagre outlit costing only a few thousands of dollars, has accomplished results which, in geographical value and interest, will compare with those of the most famous and effective expeditions. Lieut. PEARY has placed his name among the fore most of Arctic explorers. Not one of the gloomy prognostica-

tions that followed his serious accident a year ago has been fulfilled. He recovered the use of his broken leg with unexpected rapidity, and in October last he was already walking with a cane and had begun his explorations. Like Dr. HAYES, he found plenty of reindeer for his winter meat supply, and deerskins. The goodnatured Arctic Highlanders thronged to his camp, giving him such aid as they could, and a fine opportunity to pursue his ethnological researches. Not even his proposed reconnoissance during the fall in the direction of Humboldt Glacier was defeated by his accident, though perhaps the sledge party, if he could have led it in person, would have achieved a farther northing All the dogs required were easily procured from the untives. The sun arose after the long winter night with the little party of seven souls well, strong, enthusiastic, and ready in all respects to undertake the great sledge journey on the untried ice cap of North Greenland.

Lieut. PEARY has proved the truth and value of the theory he originated, that he way to find and map the north coast of Greenland was to use the great ice cap of the interior as a highway. This supposition, though based upon his own earlier experience in sledging on the inland ice, was not approved by some of the leading authorities. The theory, however, has now become a demonstrated fact. Peary and ASTRUP, with their dog teams, have travded over six hundred miles northeast on this ice cap, and have seen the Arctic Sea along a hitherto unknown coast line. PEARY has proved that Lockwood and Brainard, when they attained 83° 21' N. Lat. in May, 1882, had practically reached the most northern point of Greenland, if indeed the i-lands they saw were not north of the lighest portion of the mainland.

It seems probable, from the condensed report which Lieut. PEARY has sent to THE SUN, and which we published yesterday, that the mainland coast reaches its most northern point west of Meigs Fiord. and that from that point it trends nearly southeast. For four days PEARY paralleled the coast line he had discovered in a southeast direction. When he started homeward from Independence Bay, he was about two hundred miles southeast of the even the Eccuing Post perceived that this | Doint reached by Lockwood. The east coast, sighted by LAMBERT in the seventeenth century, is, approximately, 200 | itary appropriation, which will expire next statute miles, a little east of south of Inde- year. With regard to the particular propendence Bay; and Cape Bismarck, further | posals of Caprivi's Army bill the ex-Chansouth, discovered in 1870, is about 280 miles from the point where Pearx turned back. He can now supply the data necessary for mapping, approximately, this northern and northeastern coast line, and he has proved that Greenland does not extend as far north by about a hundred miles as was thought probable.

In rendering this service to geography Lieut. PEARY has accomplished probably the most brilliant feat of sledge travelling on record. From the time he struck the ice cap on his return trip, until he reached Me-Cormick Bay, he averaged, as pearly as can now be computed, twenty-three miles a day, although for fourteen days he struggled through soft snow and was shrouded in the snow clouds at an elevation of 8,000 feet above sea level. When he emerged from the mist he made thirty miles a day until he reached McCormick The general average of five of the leading sledge expeditions in Arctic regions is 18.4 miles, and we are not aware that PEARY's feat has been surpassed by any expedition, unless it be that of Dr. RAE, hundreds of miles further south in the Hudson Bay region. PEARY has proved his claim that the inland fee is the royal road to the far north; and there is little doubt that, if future attempts are made upon the North Pole, the explorers will utilize the nath Prany has broken to get within striking

distance of that clusive goal. The explorer saw abundant animal life along the coast line he traced. No explorer on land has yet passed north of the haunts of the musk ox, or often escaped the keen quest of the mosquito. Lieut. PEARY has ascertained the northern limit of the ice cap, and on his journey toward the Pole he skirted the inner edge of the great flords and mighty glaciers which we have known only in their western portions. He has ascertained many facts that will improve the mapping of the eastern shores of the great channel leading north to the Arctic Sea through Smith Sound. He is the first to fully explore the wide arm of Baffin's Bay known as Inglefield Gulf, which penetrates far inland; and along its coasts he discovered and named twelve glaciers and three mountains; and among the most interesting features of his labors are his studies of the Arctic Highlanders, about two hundred and fifty in number. He made them a spe cial object of scientific investigation, and

the results cannot fail to be of interest. No earlier journey in these northern latitudes has been made at a cost of less than five to ten times the sum which PEARY devoted to his enterprise. It was reserved for him to pilot an expedition into the farthest north at a cost of a few thousand dollars. and to equal if not surpass in the extent of knowledge won the most expensive enterprises, public or private, which the United States and Great Britain have supported in those regions. His achievement ranks with the most conspicuous successes of explora-German, Belgian, and French, hoping tion. It is deplorable that this success has Algiera to Tokio, do their best. The questhat they will yet be able to take passage; | cost even one life. A pathetic interest will , tion asked by fair womanhood everywhere,

attach to the memory of the bright young mineralogist, Mr. VERHOEFF, who perished when the laurels which he was to share had been nobly won. Those who sought him found some of the collections which he expected to add to the other fruits of the enterprise. He died doing his duty; and unstinted sympathy will go out to his friends in their bereavement.

# The Political Situation in Germany.

Although reports from Berlin have for some time been vague and to some extent conflicting, it is at last possible to form some notion of the programme which the Government will try to carry out, and of the Parliamentary forces on which it will rely. It is believed that the military bill will retain the system of three years' service in principle, while reducing the period of training to two years in practice. To obtain the assent of the Reichstag to this measure, Chancellor Caprivi must depend on a combination of the Ultramontanes with the extreme Conservatives, strengthened by as many scattering votes as he may be able to pick up.

If the proposal were confined to a reduction of the term of service from three years to two, it would be opposed by the extreme Conservatives, who denounce any weakening of the army, but it would be welcomed by the Freisinnige or Radical party, by the National-Liberals, and by the Socialists. By the mass of the German population the three years spent under the colors are regarded as a grievous curtailment of a man's active life; but they think they would have more to lose than win by a provision that conscripts should be kept in training only for two years, because this concession would be coupled with an arrangement for calling out a much larger number of conscripts each year and for materially increasing the cost of the standing army. At present, the sum appropriated in Germany for military purposes is about \$100,000,000, and it is said that \$29,000,000 will be added by the new bill. To obtain the revenue norded to meet this augmented outlay will require the imposition of taxes on spirits and tobacco, the mere rumor of which has excited widespread irritation and dismay.

It is well understood that Chancellor CAPRIVI must have promised fresh concessions to the Ultramontanes to induce them to vote for the bills increasing the annual number of conscripts and aggravating the present fiscal burdens. It is hard to see what form such concessions can take except that of a measure substantially identical with the School bill, which provoked vehement remonstrance on the part of the Protestants of Prussia, and which was consequently abandoned. It is not the custom of the Prussian Clericals to give anything for nothing, or to make payment in advance for promises unfulfilled or unproclaimed. They are perfectly aware that without their help the projected Army bill cannot be passed, and they will undoubtedly insist upon the Prussian Government's committing itself to a compliance with their local demands in the Landtag before hey vote in the Reichstag for its military measure affecting the empire as a whole.

The moment, however, the conditions of Chancellor Caprivi's compact with the Ultramontanes are made known, Prince Bis-MARCK will have, and, perhaps, will seize, his opportunity. He is a member of the Reichstag, but has not yet taken his seat, having waited for an occasion when he could come forward with effect. His own position, however, in reference to the questions now before the country is peculiar. On the one hand, he has set his face against any further concessions to the Catholics in Prussia, and especially to giving them the considerable degree of control over primary education which the School bill seemed to grant, but, on the other hand, he is preëminently associated in the public mind with the maintenance of the army in the highest efficiency. It was deed, who managed, though not without the utmost difficulty, to carry through the Septennate, or septennial milcellor has as yet refrained from expressing any opinions for the reason that they have not been officially published. But he is expected to declare that it would be better to renew the existing Septennate than to secure changes in the military system at the price of permitting the Catholic Church to exercise any authority over the public schools of Prussia.

It is certain that the coming session of the Reichstag will be the most interesting that has been witnessed since BISMARCK's dismissal from office. Few believe that Count von Caprivi will be able to pass his Army bill and the financial measure which is its inseparable adjunct, and, if he fails, he will have to resign the post of Chancellor. Who will be his successor, the Prussian Prime Minister, Count EULENBURG, or Herr Miquel the Finance Minister, or Count von Waldersee? It is probable that not even the young Emperor himself could as yet answer the question.

# Fashion.

We cannot grieve over the news from the gay capital of Austria that the fair Viennese are in revolt against the tyranny of la mode de Paris and propose to set up fashions that suit themselves. We are rather pleased with the fact. It may give a hint to the fair New Yorkers, who groan under the tyranny of that same mode, which often makes displays of itself that are offensive to the artistic sense and obnoxious to the genius of womanhood. Let us hope that our fair New Yorkers will hereafter keep an eye on Vienna as well as on Paris: though we must say that we think it would be still better for them to make suggestions on their own account, without giving heed to the fashions of any foreign town. We do not mean suggestions in the line of that Chautauqua-Chicago-Boston form of insanity known as "dress reform." Oh, no. We mean suggestions in the line of superior styles, under the abiding formulas of art. and in the best American taste. But we feel that here we must leave this subject; we are sure that our fair New Yorkers know how to handle it.

In respect to fashions, Paris has domineered civilization for ages, certainly since the time of Louis XIV., if not since that of Louis XI. London has striven to imitate her French rival, and the result has often been laughable. Berlin detests Paris, yet Paris is regnant in the fashionable circles of Berlin. Rome has long labored to scrape up an intimacy with la mode of Paris. The proud city of Vienna has walked in the wake of Paris, under protest. St. Petersburg gets her fashion plates from Paris, in so far as the censor will permit them to cross the frontier. In short, from Madrid to Copenhagen, Paris rules the roast or roost. The fair South Americans, though dark in complexion, are abject slaves of Paris. The pagan capitals, from

respecting all details of costume, runs: What is the very latest from Paris?

This French domineering, lasting through the centuries, is not creditable to the ingenuity, the originality, the inventive wit, or, in short, the intellect of fashionable femininity outside of Paris. The fair Viennese are the first to rise in revolt against Parisian absolutism. We shall soon see what this Vienna revolt amounts to. In the mean time, we should suppose that the fair New Yorkers would have something to say.

The learned Rabbi Wigg of Cincinnati maintains that New York is, or will be, the intellectual centre of the world; and we maintain that it should therefore be the originating centre of the fashions. Is Paris to rule New York forever, and impoverish the richest of our millionaires?

The Sun gives currency to the story denied by Mr. White that at a dinner given at his house a decision was reached to invite Mr. Curvaland to New York.—Democrat and Chronicia.

Our Rochester contemporary is mistaken. Mr. WHITNEY did not deny the dinner or the decision. What he denied was that it was a big dinner. We believe there were not more than ten or twelve persons present.

Our lamented friend, John GREENLEAF WHITTIER, was a poet of quality, of virtue and of sentiment: but it is improper to speak of him, as several of our contemporaries have spoken of him within the past few days, as 'the post of the people." in so far as that phrase describes a poet whose poems live in a country's soul, or are expressive of a country's genius and spirit, or are familiar to a country's masses, or are typical of the life and ways of a country, or are adapted to a country's distinctive mood and mettle, or are sung in homes and haunts of and women of a country. Something of the people." Such posts are rare. We can think of but few of them as we gaze over the lands of the world and call up the names of their poets. We have not a poet of that kind in our country, though we have some American poems that are highly popular, and deservedly so. There is a great chance for a poet of the kind in the United States, one who shall sing in lofty, yet homely and hearty strain, the songs of liberty, passion, and nature, songs that shall be sung by us all, at morn, noon, and eve, from youth to age. A good and gracious poet was WHITTIER, who has now joined the choir above: but it is

Question: "Am I to believe that the doctors and policemen whom THE SUN calls 'holy devotees,' or the Revolutionary forefathers whom it calls 'holy giants,' are justly so called, when the word holy means sinless or immaculate?"

post of the people."

a misuse of language to speak of this most

melodious Quaker of Massachusetts as "the

Answer: The first definition of the word holy, as given in Webster's Dictionary, is, "set apart to the service of God." Surely it can justly be said that the men who have given themselves to the service of the cholera patients are thereby in the service of Gop. and are thus holy devotees, or are offering a holy sacrifice. The word holy is often used in this sense in the Scriptures, and in the ordinances of religion. We speak also of the "holy fathers" of the faith, though it is not to be understood that they were sinless or immaculate, any more than some of the holy giants of American history who were in the service of God because in the service of righteousness. The way in which THE SUN has twice used the word "holy" is in accord with philology, and

It takes something out of the ordinary to stir up an abnormal excitement in the placid precincts of the Ninth ward, and that something has recently been furnished by the revival of an official promise to open Bethune street. On Friday next, Sept. 10, the matter another link will be added to the long chain of Street Openings in their efforts to extend this ancient Ninth ward thoroughfare a distance of less than 200 feet. At present Bethune street extends, parallel with Bank street, from the Hudson River to Greenwich street. There it stops abruptly. A short distance beyond, a row of old-fashioned and dilapidated houses blocks egress to Abingdon square, and for years the dream and expectation of the residents of Bothune street has been the removal of this obstacle. The business of opening Bothune street has been going on, at irregular intervals, since 1865, and now, if no objection be made to the report of the Commissioners, it will be accepted, the awards they have made will be paid, the assessments they have determined, levied, and the work of demolition will begin. These Commissioners are William J. Lacey, Edward F. O'DWYER, and Jacob Marks.

Bethune street takes its name from Dr.

BETHUNE, a Scotch philanthropist who left the land o' cakes to settle in the Ninth ward, where he who takes the cake, or. in local phrase, becomes possessed of the bakery, gets the control of its entire contents.

## Quarantine the Source of the Pestilence. To the Emitor of The Sch-Sir: We have heard enough as to whose fault it is that cholera is now rav-

aging in Europe, wherefrom it has been brought at length to our abores. One New York newspaper de-clared that it is all Russia's fault, and that for that reason central Europe is ready to tear that country "savagely" to pieces. This is nonsense, of course, Central Europe knows better than certain New York writers that choicra comes to western Europe not always by the way of Russia. From 1884 to 1888, when cholera and visited Spain, Italy, France, and Austria, Russia was free from the nestilence. Why? Recause the disease had been brought to south Europe by the way of the Suez Canal, and its virulence had been ex-

the disease had been brought to south Europe by the way of the Siez Canal, and its virolence had been exhausted before it reached the western Russian frontier, it is evident, then, that it wish estands frontier, it is evident, then, that it wish estands we western Russian frontier, it is evident, then, that it wish estands keep permanently a strong samilary and minitary cordon on her Europe from choice, even if she would keep permanently a strong samilary and minitary cordon on her tip permanent and the permanent and the permanent and the permanent and the permanent and a strong which choice a may reach harvie and America, it is more practical and reduced by which choice and the plague at its very origin.

The desta of the Ganges is the permanent abode of choicea, while it remains there the word at large is safe and we had a strong the continued word at large is safe and we had a strong the continued word another instruction to be at alarting the continued word another instruction in the force were more human lives than any wer.

In case of choicea the sociative of interests of all civilized nations is self-evicent. Why, then, do they not unite in establishing some measures that would tend to keep the plague at its home for good. This is an opportune time to raise the question of an international Anti-choicea Congress. If Europe, up to this any had not an empiring of the kind, why should not we, the Americans, raise this vital question? Common sense suggests that an international cantlery cordon should be established on the very delta of the danger. The cholera comme is prefly well known nowadays; there are plenty of telegraph lines even in India: why, then, is the world not warned of the danger in due time? Is it not an international crime to the choices are against the world over? Let'ling Son throw its powerful rays on this vital matter.

Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1892.

Is Tobacco a Preventive !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie :- In 1852, when the cholers prevailed in the city, I remember being 12 ars old. We lived in a rear tenement house occupied twelve families. Every family was stricken with cholers except ours. My father, a cigarmaker the choiers except ours. My father, a cigarnaker, worked in our rooms, with only about thirty pounds of tobacco in the house. None of us was stricken with insecurer. The doctor who came in the house said tracting the dismander rooms had saved us from contracting the dismander rooms had saved us from contracting the dismander approximation of the contracting the dismander approximation of the contracting the dismander approximation of the contracting the cont

# The Sun's Graphic Story from Hamburg.

From the Albany Morning Express.

Yesterday's Sur contained one of the most graphic and impressive pieces of newspaper work that has been witnessed for a long time. It was the story of a special correspondent who had gone to Hamburg to give the world the history of the situation in the atricken city. He is the only person who has arrived at any of the principal hotels of the place since the playue saserted itself. Several of the Lendon papers ere supposed to have special correspondents there all the time, but at the first appearance of danger the bold Englishmen departed for parts unknown, and now an American is there to tell the world the horrer of the situation.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S POIR Is There Bauger Tint It Will Go Per the Third Party Candidate?

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11-The attitude of the Palmetto State in national politics is just not an interesting question. Will the old Stat remain in the Democrate column, or will it s after strange gods and away itself in the co-umn of doubtful States? The dominant el ment, which is the Farmen' Alliance clomen cited with the diseas-bearing ships and dicates that the remanes of life among a class will protest that there can be no doubt on the subject. Their leaders loudly proclaim the according to the Works own story, the teleidelity to Cleveland, whom hey denounced I graph operators refused to handle learing Wall street. "We are the people" is their wets written might parry the seeds of slogan, and their victory at the recent Demo confagion. It is pure than probable cratic primary election bears at their claims that no harm will come of the World's The Farmers' Alliance has absolute and un action, and that its will, sensational efforts to disputed control of the Democatic party ma board the cholera seps will oud, as a good chinery in this State, and has the votes, whitemany of the World's repent efforts have ended. votes, behind them. This is the condition thatin nothing but noise, vind, and an evil stench is to be horne in mind when onefigures uponin the face of metropolitan journalism. But the political future of South Carolna. this is not the World's fault. It made an hon-

officers and Presidential electors, consists of catter choice a germs throughout the coun-312 delegates, of whom fifty-eight only are:ry. That the Worldwas clumsy, stupid, and conservative Democrats, and by conservative incucessful in its attempts to de criminal Democrats is meant men who are in horough nischief dees not remove the blame. accord with the national Democratic patform. Nor is it the first time the World has dis-Pheir voice in the Convention will be utterly dayed similar criminal recklesaness in its inheeded; they will not have the slightest in- units for sensations; the alleged visit of its fluence in shaping its deliberations; they are eporters to the typhus post houses is too reregarded by the dominant element as vorse ent to have escaped from the public mind. than the hated Republicans. It makes midif- a neither that nor the attempted boarding of erence what kind of men are selected by the se cholers ships was any public good to be Tillman leaders as Presidential electors, tinse men will be nominated, and the political chiractor of the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance a extremely sandy, tooked at through Dem-ocratic spectacles. If there is the slightest chance of gaining anything for the Farmers' Alliance, the electors nominated by the Demoeratic Convention, although elected as Cleveland electors, would not hesitate a single in-

Of course this will be denied by the Tillman element, but no man who lives in this State and is familiar with Tillman and Alliance political methods will believe otherviss. But setting this aside for the moment, let us look at the election figures as developed by the recent Democratic primary and see what they show. According to the censts figures there are 235,000 voters in South Carolina. Of these 132,000 are negroes and 103,000 whites. At the recent Democratic primary 87,000 votes were polled (all whites, of which number Tillman received 55,000 and Sheppard, the conservative Democratic andidate 32,000. This vote, 87,000, was piled after one of the most heated and bitter lanvasses one of the most heated and bitter lanvasses ever held in this State. It represents safely the entire white vote of the kate, and it can under no circumstance be brought out in such numbers at a genral election, for the reason that ac only qualification for a voter at the Innocratic primary was that his name should be enrolled on a Democratic club list, while at a general election he must produce a registration certificate under the State law. It is afe to asy that South Carolina's white vote in the coming election will not exceed 60,00,00 for the negro vote. 132,000, it is not probable that there are more than 40,000 at the outlide who are qualified to vote. This is a libral estimate. The relative voting strength of the negroes and whites in this State ma be seen from the following table which gives the vote for Congressmen in 1800:

stant to vote for Weaver or anybody else.

68,765 14,665

sembled denounced the standard bemer of the national Democracy as the corrupt tool of the National Democracy as the corrupt tool of the National Democracy as the corrupt tool of the Nr. 1. W. Stokes, who ran for Congress in the First district as a Democrat, is the editor of a paper which openly advocates a third party licket in the State. There are thousages of Stokeses in South Carolina to-day. Let us suppose that there are 25,000 of them who are willing to abandon the captured machinery of the Democratic party, and start one of their own under the auspices of Mr. Weaver. If such should be the case, and unlikelier things have happened in Carolina within the past tweyears, the 22,000 conservative Democrats, who are all stanch supporters of Cleveland, will have the biggest job ever put before them to keep the State in the Democratic column, and even should they succeed, they have no guarantee that the Cleveland electors whom they will be called upon to elect can be counted upon to stand true to their colors.

Altogether the political situation in the Palmetto State is just now very much mixed.

THE FORCE BILL.

### The Sun's Attitude Sustained by an Intelli gent Observer-Its Effect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to express my unqualified admiration for the masterly treatment THE SUN has given and continues to give to the subject of l'ederal control of elections.

Three years of my life have been spent in the South, and all the observations I have ever been able to make confirm mo in the belief that THE SUN is right. It has had the acumen to liscern the far-reaching sociological effect the Force bill would have an effect that even its framers must shrink from with horror if they but stop to consider it; gaunt, horrible, ugly in its true shape, as it stands revealed in the noonday beams of the sun.

It is a fact that the work of THE SUN, If it succeeds, as I think it must and pray it will. will benefit future generations. Those papers and men who give themselves over to the tariff alone, or even follow in the wake of THE tariff alone, or even follow in the wake of The Sun, are only incidents, while The Sun is a maker of history, and, in the truest and best sense, a factor in the development of society. The one grave issue to-day is sociological. The Republican party, led by honest but bigoted Benjamin Harrison, embracing in its ranks some less honest, but equally higoted people, constituting, as it does, a minority of the white and intelligent vote of the country, and seeking, as it does, to make a catsnaw of the negro population of the South, regardless of the inevitable result-negro domination—a term, thanks to The Sun, made clear, is a menace to civilization.

term, thanks to The Sun, made clear, is a menace to civilization.

The import of a financial policy which may
increase or decrease wages and the coat of
living by fractions of one per cent. may ordinarily be interesting, but when compared
with the importance of preventing negro domination in a half dozen Southern States, it is
as chaff before the whirlwind. All honor to
the editor of The Sun. Geo. R. Wieland,
State College, Pa., Sept. 10.

# Wages on Labor Day.

To vas Epiron or Tas Sux-Sir: Seeing an article To was Entron or Tas Sux—Sir: Steing an article in your paper about the meanness of carpenters charging double pay for Monday, a legal holiday, I beg leave to inform you, which I think ought be unnecessity to a man as well posted as you are, that it is not a question of meanness or choice on their part, but obligatory, as each and every man is lined \$10 by the Society of Carpenters for infringement of this particular rate. Hoping you will give this a prominent place in your paper, a remain your act.

One who worked for double pay,

STILL PURSUING HE "WORLD." orable Neusanners.

From the Armolist, Without the slightestexcuse, with no posble good to be accomilished, actuated only is a desire to cater to a sensation-seeking cleatele, the World he repeatedly wilfully boken the quarantine pgulations, communithe political future of South Carolna. this is not the World's fault. It made an honThe State Convention, which mets during out effort, the best it knew how, to render
the latter part of this month to nominate Statenugatory the work of the health officers and
the latter part of this month to nominate Statenugatory the work of the neighbour the coun-

these pigrims alresty on the way.

After a round of fligious ceremonles at Mesca the proceedings culminas in a sacrificial feast called the Great Beiram, upon wich occasion every pigrim is admonished to make a sarifice of a live sheep. Save a few inconsiderable page reserved as perquisites and consumed, the carcased of these sheep, to the number of many thousands, and the blood, which flows from the altar in sluives, are lft to putrefy and feater under the torrid Arabian sun, obring the best possible condi-tions for the generation and development of the cho-era germs, which are their by the returning pilgrims, carried into the uttermos parts of the Mchammedan

world.
Doubtless cholers would continue to exist even if Western nutions should conceive as radii a a course as to attempt the extrapation of the Me of misance; but that the negligent administration of the search call operations at Mesca conduct funding to the prolific propagation of the diseas bacility and that the returning pitgrims furnish a mast content vehicle for their dissemination seems entirely reasonable.

I have not seen in print any reference to this theory

as to the source of cholera, and for that leason it oc curred to me that it might be worth while to call your trention to it Great D. Mirchell,
Washington, rept. 12.

We print this view of the influence of the Meeca pilgrimages upon the pread of cholera. not because there is anything novel in it, but because it has apparently been reached by the independent observations of an intelligent American traveller. For many years, no fact has been better established, or more generally recognized by students of the great pestilences, than that religious enthusiasm is a prime factor in the progress of cholera. The germs are carried throughout the East by the caravans of returning devotees, and not only is Mecca a chief centre of dissemination, but also such other holy cities as Hurdwar in India, Bokhara in Central Asia, and Meshed in Persia.

"The queriest couple I ever met live in Clay county, Illinois," said friest Bischoff.
"They are brother and sister, and are known at the Bisch receipe, their hold as the scales that will some a Their hands, laces, and even their eye is are hereasted with scales that mail results in size, shape, and coior those found on a four-pound winterist. They have been the afflicted from their infancy. They see the county is a constant.

### CURIOUS VEDDING INCIDENTS. A Scotch Minister Tells of Unusual Happeningen Ills Experience, Frontle Glaspos Het al.L.

by the state of tade.

I have observed that marriage, especially

When trade is good

among the working classes, is greatly affected

marriages increase and yre less frequent in times of commercia depression. This fact in-

with the disease-beauting ships and selections to the life of the control of the

# It Was a Bride's Trank.

Two trunks arrived at the Union Depot yesterday which were carbosities. They wame in on the Burlington from St. Joseph. One bore the address. It. J. Rowe, 3.521 Washington avenue, St. Leuis, "and the other bad the same address and the word." Bride: painted on it in large letters. Wrapped about the trunks were about sixty varies of white saim risben, while here an ithere was a dainty bear, which indicated plaints that once or more women had helped paints that once or more women had helped paints that once or more women had helped repetrate the joke to picket was. It seems that Mr. Rowe, who is a clerk in the Burlington st. Leuis with the same and the first the same fun, and took the Burlington's St. Leuis with a same and the first the Burlington's St. The same fun, and took the Burlington's "Fit or ameron, where they met the Kansas it by tain. Part of the delegation, which considered the lailton accept and peited Mr. and Mrs. Rowe with the stand old shoes, to the great delight of the part angers and to the chagrin of the young content the had been and to the chagrin of the young content the had on the property and the same part of the delegation species to the trunks as they were being transferred and in addition to nutting catter sixty years a factor of thousands at the depot yestersay.

# Two Queer Persons.

Paralle St. Louis Glober Democrat.